

GERMANY OFFERS PEACE TO RUSSIA

Tender Is Sent Through Swiss Federal Council, Swedish Paper Says.

OTHER OVERTURES MADE

By the Associated Press.
STOCKHOLM, June 16, via London.—The Social Democrats says Germany has made an offer of peace to Russia through a member of the Swiss federal council.

Various moves on the part of Germany and Austria since the Russian revolution to arrange a separate peace with Russia have been reported, although not in the form of an offer directly by either government.

Week ago the council of workmen and soldiers' delegates of Russia made public the fact that the German minister-in-chief on the eastern front had sent a wireless message inviting the Russian army to a separate armistice with the German leaders. This proposal was denounced by the council of workmen and soldiers' delegates, and the Russian minister-in-chief, General D. R. Timonov, had attempted to inveigle him into secret peace negotiations. It was reported recently from Petrograd that the Russian general, ten other officers and fifteen privates had appeared in Kishinev, Russia, declaring that they were peace advocates. This report was denied in Vienna.

Text of Germany's Offer.

The Social Democrats today publishes the translation of a telegram which has been sent in cipher from the political department of the Swiss federal council to E. Oeder, the Swiss minister at Petrograd. It is dated at Bern, June 5, and says:

"Hoffman, a member of the federal council, authorizes you to make to Grimm (a Russian socialist professor who returned to Russia from Switzerland after the revolution) the following oral communication:

"Germany will not undertake an offensive war against Russia. It desires peace with Russia honorable to both parties, with intimate economic and commercial relations, and without any province, and without any other physical and otherwise for the service desired."

BRITISH RECRUITING HEADS CONFERENCE HERE

Talks With War Department Officials About Enlistment of His Country's Subjects in U. S.

OTHER OVERTURES MADE

Brig. Gen. W. A. White, head of the British recruiting mission, came to Washington today to confer with Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder and other officials of the War Department regarding the enlistment of British subjects in this country.

There are believed to be in the United States about 500,000 British subjects of military age, between eighteen and forty-five years, of whom a large proportion are in the United States for business or pleasure. The recruiting mission, which has headquarters in New York, opened a recruiting office in Washington last week ago, at which 1,000 men already have enlisted. The mission is authorized to represent Canada as well as England.

Arrangements for enlisting these British subjects include the service of consuls and vice consuls of Great Britain and recruiting agents, and the establishment of recruiting depots along the Canadian borders. Free transportation to these depots or to the station in New York is furnished British subjects, and maintenance allowances to their wives begin with their enlistment to be followed by secret negotiations with the German leaders. This proposal was denounced by the council of workmen and soldiers' delegates, and the Russian minister-in-chief, General D. R. Timonov, had attempted to inveigle him into secret peace negotiations. It was reported recently from Petrograd that the Russian general, ten other officers and fifteen privates had appeared in Kishinev, Russia, declaring that they were peace advocates. This report was denied in Vienna.

Regulations Are Promulgated.

The War Department promulgated today regulations under which recruiting agents may be appointed by the War Department. Authorization for such recruiting was given in the act passed by Congress last month.

The regulations provide that any country at war with a country with which the United States is at war may recruit its own citizens within the jurisdiction of the United States after having obtained authority from the War Department.

The regulations say: "The military administrative machinery and officials of the United States, and the recruiting service and the depot or other headquarters of the United States, shall be placed at the disposal of the recruiting agent for the purpose of enrolling in the service thereof persons who are citizens of the United States, and who are qualified physically and otherwise for the service desired."

GERMAN TAKES UP HIS WORK IN FRANCE

After Three Days as Guest of the Nation American General Begins War Preparations.

VISITS LAFAYETTE'S TOMB

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, June 16.—After three days as the guest of France, in which extraordinary honors were bestowed upon him, Maj. Gen. Pershing today plunged into the work of making preparations for the arrival and disposition of the American military forces which he is to command. Early this morning he walked from his hotel, carrying an armful of documents to the new American army headquarters in the Rue de Constantin, near the Hotel des Invalides. He sat for the first time at the plain table in the bare furnished office and took up the great volume of business which has been accumulating before and since his arrival.

Gen. Pershing found in his mail numerous requests from Americans serving in armies of the allies to be transferred to the American army in France. Many American civilians in France have made application to enlist or for commissions.

A general in guided strictly by the War Department's decision not to request the transfer of Americans from the foreign front, there has been an almost complete absence of news from the peninsula since the appointment of the new military.

Rumors of something abnormal in the Spanish situation have been given prominence in the last two or three days in a small section of the press, and today several papers are giving the latest news from the peninsula. A suggestion is that a movement to bring Spain into the war is being made, and that the United States is being urged to take part in the conflict.

Gen. Pershing, who is now in Paris, is expected to leave for the front in a few days. He is expected to visit the tomb of Lafayette, and to make other preparations for the arrival of the American army in France.

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Germany's situation was described as absolutely secure and German victory as certain owing to the relentless working of the submarine. Heavy estimates of French and British losses were supplied to furnish encouragement to the readers. England's losses in the last few days of the spring offensive were placed at 250,000 men from thirty-four divisions engaged. The same proportion was applied to seventy-two French divisions, producing an estimate of French losses of more than 400,000.

The correspondents were told that the purpose of the air raids on England was to keep the British off balance, and that the submarine warfare also served to weaken the British offensive by keeping from the front men and guns required to arm merchantmen.

Another transparent piece of propaganda for the purpose of encouraging the people is seen in the Bucharest story that the German government is exporting more than 100,000 tons of grain to Rumania. These are described on some days as surpassing the requirements of the Rumanian government, and on other days as being a mere trickle of bread supplied in lieu of potatoes. The correspondents were told that the purpose of the air raids on England was to keep the British off balance, and that the submarine warfare also served to weaken the British offensive by keeping from the front men and guns required to arm merchantmen.

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Other members of the commission are Gen. Le Clercq, who formerly commanded a division of Belgian cavalry; Hector Carlier, counselor of the mission; and a Belgian aviator, Capt. D'Ursel, former military attaché at the Belgian legation at Tehran, and Jean D. Baron Moncheur's wife is an American woman, daughter of Gen. Powell, once United States minister to Mexico.

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At a range of four nautical miles, at which she was barely visible to the steamer's American gun crew, the submarine opened fire with her deck rifles. She fired 200 shots, many of which took effect. The tanker replied with 160 shots without harming the speck from which came the deadly hail. The German captain congratulated the American skipper on his plucky fight and had the surgeon of the submarine treat the wounded.

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Submarine Hardly Visible.

"The vessel was first fired upon from an estimated distance of 5,000 yards at 6 o'clock. The steamer, which was armed and carried a gun crew, returned the shots at a range of 2,000 yards. The submarine, which was barely visible to the steamer's American gun crew, the submarine opened fire with her deck rifles. She fired 200 shots, many of which took effect. The tanker replied with 160 shots without harming the speck from which came the deadly hail. The German captain congratulated the American skipper on his plucky fight and had the surgeon of the submarine treat the wounded.

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Estimate Is Now \$2,951,000,000.

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WASHINGTON DOES BETTER THAN TWO BITS.

Big Revolt in Spain Is Rumored in London

ARMY SAID TO BE MAKING DEMANDS FOR REFORMS WHICH PREMIER DATE IS POWERLESS TO MODIFY.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, June 16.—Rumors of a serious revolutionary movement in Spain are given prominence in the press today. The rumors are said to be based on the complete absence of news from the peninsula since the appointment of the new military.

Rumors of something abnormal in the Spanish situation have been given prominence in the last two or three days in a small section of the press, and today several papers are giving the latest news from the peninsula. A suggestion is that a movement to bring Spain into the war is being made, and that the United States is being urged to take part in the conflict.

Gen. Pershing, who is now in Paris, is expected to leave for the front in a few days. He is expected to visit the tomb of Lafayette, and to make other preparations for the arrival of the American army in France.

JAPAN REFUSES TO JOIN U. S. IN APPEAL TO CHINA

Takes Similar Action to Great Britain and Will Not Ask Factions to Settle Differences.

GERMANS NOT NEARLY OVER U. S. PART IN WAR

By the Associated Press.
COPENHAGEN, June 16, via London.—Representatives of the German press were told yesterday, at the regular weekly press conference in Berlin, that the arrival of American troops in noteworthy numbers in the European theater was to be expected only in 1918. The general staff lecturer also took the ground that the American forces should be treated as a negligible quantity in the general reckoning, owing to the difficulties of finding sufficient man power for transportation and supply.

The suggestion was followed in numerous articles in the newspapers yesterday and this morning.

The newspaper representatives also were told that a new Russian offensive was highly improbable, but that such offensive and aviation activity, and recouping losses indicated a new French offensive was in preparation. The British also were certain to try their fortune again, but no surprises in offensive methods were expected from either the French or the British, and the only change from the earlier offensives would be a change of geographical location.

Germany's situation was described as absolutely secure and German victory as certain owing to the relentless working of the submarine. Heavy estimates of French and British losses were supplied to furnish encouragement to the readers. England's losses in the last few days of the spring offensive were placed at 250,000 men from thirty-four divisions engaged. The same proportion was applied to seventy-two French divisions, producing an estimate of French losses of more than 400,000.

The correspondents were told that the purpose of the air raids on England was to keep the British off balance, and that the submarine warfare also served to weaken the British offensive by keeping from the front men and guns required to arm merchantmen.

Another transparent piece of propaganda for the purpose of encouraging the people is seen in the Bucharest story that the German government is exporting more than 100,000 tons of grain to Rumania. These are described on some days as surpassing the requirements of the Rumanian government, and on other days as being a mere trickle of bread supplied in lieu of potatoes. The correspondents were told that the purpose of the air raids on England was to keep the British off balance, and that the submarine warfare also served to weaken the British offensive by keeping from the front men and guns required to arm merchantmen.

AMERICAN SHIP DAMAGED BY SHELLFIRE, NOT SUNK

An American schooner, given as the Ritter, attacked by a submarine, has been towed into port, damaged by shellfire, the State Department announced today.

MISSION FROM BELGIUM ARRIVES IN THIS COUNTRY

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 16.—Belgium's official mission to the United States arrived in this country today. It is headed by Baron Moncheur, former minister to the United States, and now chief of the political bureau of the Belgian foreign office at Havre.

Other members of the commission are Gen. Le Clercq, who formerly commanded a division of Belgian cavalry; Hector Carlier, counselor of the mission; and a Belgian aviator, Capt. D'Ursel, former military attaché at the Belgian legation at Tehran, and Jean D. Baron Moncheur's wife is an American woman, daughter of Gen. Powell, once United States